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[VOL. XXXIV.]

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

DOCUMENTS.

TRANSMITTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS WITH THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT, OF 7th DECEMBER, 1819.

Continued.
Resolution of the Senate, advising ratification.

In Senate of the United States, February 24th, 1819.
Resolved, Two thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, that the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, made and concluded at Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1819, between the United States and his Catholic Majesty.

Attest, **CHS. CUTTS, Sec.**
JAMES MONROE,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To all whom these presents shall concern, Greeting:
Whereas, a Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, was concluded and signed between their plenipotentiaries in this city, on the 22d day of the present month of February, which treaty is word for word, as follows:—(see copy herewith transmitted.) And whereas, the Senate of the United States, by their resolution, on the 24th day of the same month, two thirds of the Senators then present concurring, did advise and consent to the ratification of the said treaty.

Now, therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the treaty above recited, do, in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, by these presents accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty, and every clause and article thereof, as the same are hereinbefore set forth.

In faith whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed hereunto. Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1819, and of the independence of the United States the forty-third.

JAMES MONROE.
General Instructions to Mr. Forester, Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Department of State,
Washington, March 8th, 1818.
JOHN FORESTER,
Sir—The treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, between the United States and Spain, concluded on the 22d ultimo, and ratified on the part of the United States, having provided for the adjustment of all important subjects of difference between the two nations, the first object of your mission will be to obtain the ratification of the Spanish government, and receive it in exchange for ours, the authentic instrument of which is committed to your charge. The United States ship Hornet, capt. Read, is in readiness at Boston, and orders have been despatched under which you will take passage in her for Cadiz. It is desirable that you should embark without delay. On your arrival in Spain, the Hornet will remain at Cadiz, subject to your orders, until the exchange of the ratifications can be effected. And if, as anticipated, no obstacle should intervene to delay that transaction, you will, upon receiving the Spanish ratified copy, immediately forward it to Captain Read, with directions to bring it immediately to the United States. As the ulterior destination of the Hornet will be the Gulf of Mexico, the port to which it will be advisable for him to come, will be New York.

On exchanging the ratifications, certificates of the fact will be mutually executed and delivered by you and the Spanish minister with whom you will make the exchange. Copies of that which passed, in both languages, on the exchange of the ratifications of the convention of the 11th August, 1803, are now furnished you, and will serve as forms to be used in the performance of the ceremony. On this occasion, as upon all others upon which you may have occasion to execute any document, joint

or reciprocal, with a foreign minister of state, you will be careful to preserve the right of the United to the alternative of being first named, and your own right, as their representative, to sign first in the papers executed; while, in the counter parts, the other contracting party will be named first, and the foreign minister will first sign and seal. A rigid adherence to this practice has become necessary, because it is strictly adhered to by all the European sovereigns, in their compacts with one another; and, because the United States having heretofore sometimes forborne to claim this conventional indication of equal dignity, some appearance of a disposition to allege the precedent against them, as affecting their right to it, was manifested by the British plenipotentiaries, on executing the convention of 3d July, 1815, and by Mr. de Onis at the drawing up and signing of this treaty. The scruple was, however, in both cases abandoned, and the right of the United States to the alternative was conceded. It is not expected that it will hereafter be questioned, and you will consider it as a standing instruction to abide by it in the execution of any instrument of compact, which, as a public minister of the United States, you may be called to sign.

After the exchange of the ratification, your attention will be directed to the object of carrying the provisions of the treaty into effect. The orders for the evacuation, by the Spanish officers and troops, of the places occupied by them in the Floridas, will, no doubt, be immediately issued, and, as the transports and escorts for conveying them to the Havana, are to be furnished by the United States, it is hoped you will obtain copies of the orders, and transmit them here with the ratification of the treaty. You will think it advisable to keep the Spanish government reminded of the necessity to include in the orders for the delivery of possession, that of all the archives and documents relating to the dominion and sovereignty. The argument of a commissioner and surveyor, for running the line of the western boundary, must also be kept in remembrance, and notice given to us as soon as possible after their appointment. You will collect from the archives of the Legation at Madrid, all the documents relating to the claims of citizens of the United States upon the Spanish government, which have been deposited there, and which come within the description of claims to be exhibited to the commissioners, under the 11th article of the treaty. You will send all these documents, together with the ratified treaty, to this department, retaining descriptive lists of them, and, if necessary, copies of such papers for which no equivalent substitute could be produced in case of their being lost. Should you have reason to believe that any documents which you should be able to specify, were in possession of the Spanish government, tending to elucidate any of these claims, you will endeavor to obtain them. The treaty provides that they shall be furnished at the demand of the commissioners. But as much time may be saved, if they can be sent here to be ready when the commission will be organized, and commence the exercise of its functions, you will, should the occasion present itself, use your endeavors to that effect.

Certificate of Exchange of Ratifications, referred to in the preceding instructions.
We, John Quincy Adams, secretary of state of the United States of America; and Don Luis de Onis Gonzales Lopez y Vaca, Lord of the town of Rayces, Macadina, and Lagatera, Member of different Academies and Societies, both national and foreign, perpetual Regidor of the corporation of the city of Salamanca, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic, decorated with the Lys La Vendee, Knight Pensioner of the royal and distinguished Spanish Order of Charles the Third, Member of the Supreme Assembly of the said Royal Order of the Council of his Catholic Majesty, his secretary with exercise of decrees, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States of America—certify that the ratifications of the convention between the said United States of America and his said Majesty, concluded on the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and two, accompanied with all suitable solemnities; and, after due comparison each with the other, and with the original examples of the convention, have been exchanged by us this day.

In witness whereof, we have signed in this act in triplicates, and have sealed the same with our respective seals, at the city of Washington, this twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.
JOHN Q. ADAMS, [L. S.]
LUIS DE ONIS, [L. S.]
The Secretary of State to Don Luis de Onis, Department of State,
Washington, 10th March, 1819.
Don Luis de Onis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain:
Sir: By the eighth article of the treaty

of amity, settlement, and limits, signed by us on the 22d of last month, all grants of land in the Floridas, made by his catholic majesty, or his legitimate authorities in those provinces, subsequent to the 24th of January, 1818, are declared to be null and void. This date, as you will recollect, was agreed to on the part of the United States, with a full and clear understanding between us, that it included the grants alleged to have been made in the course of the preceding winter, by the king, to the duke of Alagon, the count of Puhon Rostro, and Mr. Vargas. As these grants, however, are known to the government of the United States only from rumor, without the knowledge of their dates, it is proper that, on exchanging the ratifications, your government should know that, whatever the date of those grants may have been, it was fully understood by us that they are all annulled by the treaty, as much as as if they had been specially named, and that they will be so held by the United States. To avoid any possible misconception, your answer to this statement is requested; and the exchange of the ratifications will be made, under the explicit declaration and understanding that all the abovementioned grants, and all others derived from them, are null and void.

I pray you to accept the assurances of my distinguished consideration.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Don Luis de Onis to the Secretary of State.
(TRANSLATION.)
Sir: I have received the note you were pleased to address to me, of this day's date; in which you state that, by the eighth article of the treaty, signed by us on the 22d of last month, it was agreed, on the part of the United States, that all grants of land in the Floridas, made by his catholic majesty, or his legitimate authorities, subsequent to the 24th January, 1818, are declared to be null and void, with a full understanding that it included the grants alleged to have been made in the course of the preceding winter, by the king, to the duke of Alagon, the count of Puhon Rostro, and Mr. Vargas; and that, therefore, you request of me a declaration that, whatever the date of the grants may have been, it was fully understood by us that they are annulled by the treaty, as much as if they had been specially named.

With the frankness and good faith which have uniformly actuated my conduct, and which distinguish the character of the Spanish nation, I have to declare to you, sir, that, when I proposed the revocation of all the grants made subsequent to the date abovementioned, it was with the full belief that it comprehended those made to the duke of Alagon, as well as any others which had been stipulated at that period. But, that at the same time that I offer you this frank, simple, and ingenuous declaration, I have to express to you that, if my conception had been different, or if it had appeared to me that any of those grants were prior to the date abovementioned, I would have insisted upon their recognition, as the honor of the king, my master, and the unquestionable right of his sovereignty, of his possessions, and the disposal of them, obviously required.

I will hasten to transmit to my government due information of the whole; and, impressed, as I am, with the conviction of his majesty's most earnest desire to meet the wishes of the president, I persuade myself that he will, with pleasure, participate in that sentiment, by admitting the explicit declaration which you have requested of me. In the mean time, I beg you will favor me with your answer to the explanations I requested yesterday, in relation to the late act of congress, concerning piracy.

Be pleased to accept the assurances of my distinguished consideration, God preserve you many years.
LUIS DE ONIS.
Washington, 10th March, 1818.

EDUCATION.

WE the undersigned, Trustees of Ryan's Station School, inform the public, that they have employed Mr. B. ASKINS to take charge of said school for the ensuing year, and after having full proof of his capability the two last years, hereby certify, that as a teacher of English Grammar, Geography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic & Surveying, he excels any Teacher we have had. We therefore recommend him to the public as a man well qualified as an English Teacher. He will commence his third year on the first Monday in January. The price of tuition is \$20 for English Grammar, and Geography. Boarding can be had in the neighborhood in respectable families, at a moderate price.

JAMES ROGERS,
GEORGE ROGERS,
JOHN ROGERS,
HENRY ROGERS,
CLIFTON THOMPSON,
Trustees.
December 30—53-3t

JUST RECEIVED,
10,000 best Havana Cigars
IN HALF AND QUARTER BOXES.
ALSO,
12 Doz. HAIR NETTS; and
120 Pieces FANCY RIBBONS, to which the attention of the Milliners is particularly invited.

M. J. NOUVEL.
Lex. Dec. 10, 1819—50-4t

Yellow Stone Expedition.

From the National Intelligencer.

Report of the committee on Military Affairs, in relation to the expenditures which have been, and are likely to be incurred, in fitting out prosecuting the expedition to the Yellow Stone river, and other objects connected with the said expedition; together with a statement of the distribution of the army of the United States, its total strength of garrison, &c. &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JANUARY 3.

The committee on Military Affairs have, according to order, inquired into the expenditures which have been and likely to be incurred in fitting out and prosecuting the expedition ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, on the Missouri, and concerning the objects intended to be accomplished by the expedition. The movement of the troops, made and intended to be made, and the incurred and estimated expense, appear by the letter of the Quarter-master general to the secretary of war (marked A.) and the statements numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4; the objects of the expedition are fully explained by the letter of the Secretary of war to the chairman of the Military committee, (marked B.) The committee have also obtained a statement of the distribution of the army of the United States, its total strength and the strength of the garrisons and posts (marked C.)

Letter from the Quarter-master general to the Secretary of War.
Quarter-master General's Office,
DECEMBER 28.

Sir: In obedience to your order, requiring a statement of the expense incurred by the movements on the Missouri, and an estimate of the sums which will be required for the ensuing three years. I have the honor to report, that several of the accounts connected with those movements have not been received, particularly that of Colonel James Johnson, who has employed as a transporter of troops, provisions, and stores. But, on the most liberal estimate, I am convinced that the expense of the movement for the present year, including all the supplies furnished by the Quarter-master's department, cannot exceed one hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars. From that sum should be deducted the expense which would have accrued had the troops remained at their former stations, as well as the entire value of the barges, bateaux, and other means of transportation (the property of the government) attached to the expedition; and the remainder will be the amount of the expense actually incurred. As the establishments on the Mississippi are included in the plan of defence for the western frontier, is thought that a statement of the movements made, of the works established, and of the expense incurred, might not be unsatisfactory.

By a reference to the accompanying statements, it will be seen that the expenses of the establishments, both on the Missouri and the Mississippi, will diminish every year. Those statements are predicated upon arrangements already made for the supply of a part of the provisions, all the forage, fuel, and quarters, and after the next year, the greater part of the transportation, by the troops, and at but trifling expense to the public.

No. 1. shows the movements, and the works established by the troops, on both rivers.

No. 2 is a statement of the expense incurred by the movement on the Missouri, and an estimate of the probable expense for the ensuing three years. You will perceive that the two regiments have cost sixty-four thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars more than they would have cost had they remained at their original stations. With that additional expense one of the regiments has been moved nearly three thousand miles; barracks have been erected for a thousand men, and an important work has been established, which will enable us to hold in check five powerful and warlike nations of Indians.

No. 3 is a statement of the expense incurred in making the establishment on the Mississippi, within an estimate of the amount required for the next 3 years. The troops on that river have cost less than they would have cost at their former stations, in consequence of their having provided boats, fuel, quarters, &c. without expense to the government. The greater part of the transportation on the Mississippi will be done, in future, by the troops, by which a considerable sum will be saved.

No. 4 is a statement of the works on which it is proposed that the troops be employed. It is believed that those works may be accomplished in less than three years; they will be important in any plan of defence, particularly the roads, and the avenue performed by the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers, which will be necessary to afford a communication between the several frontier posts, and between those posts and our settlements.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,
TH. S. JESUP,
Quarter-master General.

The Hon. J. C. Calhoun,
Secretary of War.

No. 1—Statement showing the movement of troops composing the Missouri & Mississippi expeditions in the course of the year 1819.	
Courts.	Whence the movements were commenced.
6th Regiment of Infantry Detachment of Riflemen Detachment of Riflemen Detachment of Riflemen Detachment of Riflemen Detachment of Riflemen 5th Regiment	Plattsburgh, N. York Pittsburgh and Saint Louis Pittsburgh and Saint Louis Pittsburgh and Saint Louis Pittsburgh and Saint Louis Pittsburgh and Saint Louis Pittsburgh and Saint Louis
Routes by which the movements were made.	Present stations of the troops.
New York, Pittsburgh and Saint Louis Pittsburgh and Saint Louis Pittsburgh and Saint Louis Pittsburgh and Saint Louis Pittsburgh and Saint Louis Pittsburgh and Saint Louis Pittsburgh and Saint Louis	Council Bluffs Council Bluffs Council Bluffs Council Bluffs Council Bluffs Council Bluffs Council Bluffs
Miles.	Distance from the points of departure to the present stations.
1,970	2,638

At Council Bluffs a strong work has been erected, and the fortification of the point completed, and the necessary accommodations for the troops, for one year, and ordnance and provisions, to complete the establishment, have been forwarded to the respective posts.

At Prairie du Chien the barracks have been repaired by the troops, and the point in cultivation secured, sufficient for the subsistence of the garrison for the ensuing winter. The officers' barracks have been erected for the accommodation of the troops, and a work commenced for the erection of a fort.

[Tables No. 2 and 3 exhibit a saving, by the Expedition to the Mississippi, for 1819 and the three succeeding years, compared with what their expenses would have been, had the troops remained at their former stations, of \$73,847 84; and an extra expense for the Missouri expedition, estimated for the same term, of \$31,362—resulting in a saving, in the course of four years, in the two expeditions, of \$42,485 84.]

No. 4.
Summary of the movements which will be made by the troops composing the Missouri and Mississippi expeditions, in the course of the ensuing season, and the manner in which it is proposed to employ them.

It is proposed to move the rifle regiment from the Council Bluffs to the Mandan villages, and to erect barracks there, properly defended, for five hundred men.

To remove some of the principal obstructions to the navigation of the Missouri river, such as planters, sawyers, and rafts; this work may be accomplished by the troops on the Missouri, in the course of three winters.

To open a road from Chariton, in the Missouri Territory, to the Council Bluffs, and thence to the Mandan villages.

To open a road from the Council Bluffs to the post at the mouth of St. Peter's, on the Mississippi.

To improve the navigation on the Ouisconsin and Fox rivers, and connect them by a canal, or good road, in order to facilitate the communication between Fort Howard, at Green Bay, and Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi; those rivers are navigable for batteaux, within one mile of each other.

B.
Letter from the Secretary of War to the Chairman of the Military Committee.
Department of War,
29th Dec. 1819.

Sir: In reply to your letter of recent date, requesting to be informed of the expenditures which have been, and which are likely to be, incurred in fitting out and prosecuting the expedition ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Missouri river, and of the objects intended to be accomplished by the expedition, I have the honor to make the following statement:

The expedition ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, or rather to the Mandan villages, (for the military occupation of the former, depending on circumstances, is not finally determined on,) is a part of a system of measures, which has, for its objects, the protection of our northwestern frontier, and the greater extension of our fur trade. It is on that frontier only that we have much to fear from Indian hostilities. The tribes southwest are either so inconsiderable, or so surrounded by white population, and what is of not less importance, so cut off with intercourse from all foreign nations, that there are reasonable grounds to believe, that we shall, in future, be almost wholly exempt from Indian warfare in that quarter, very different is the condition of those on our northwestern border. They are open to the influence of a foreign power, and many of the most warlike and powerful tribes, who, by the extension of our settlements, are becoming our near neighbors, are yet very little acquainted with our power. To guard against their hostility, it has been thought proper to increase our forces on that frontier from 1 to 3 regiments; and to occupy new posts, better calculated to cut off all intercourse between the Indians residing on our territory, and foreign traders or posts; and to garrison them with a force sufficiently strong to overawe the neighboring tribes. With this view, measures have been taken to establish strong posts at the Council Bluffs and the Mandan village, on the Missouri; at the mouth of St. Peter's, on the Mississippi; and the falls of St. Mary's, between lakes Superior and Huron.

The posts at Green Bay, Chicago, Rock Island, and the Prairie du Chien, will still be continued. The posts at the mouth of the St. Peter's and at the Council Bluffs, have already been occupied; and that at the Mandan village will probably be, the next summer. The position at the falls of St. Mary's has been reconnoitred, and it is intended to make preparation the next summer to occupy it. The occupation of these posts with an adequate force, will, it is believed, by establishing over the various tribes in that quarter the influence of our government, and preventing or diminishing that of others, have the most beneficial effects. The position at the Council Bluffs is a very important one, and the post will consequently be rendered strong, and will be occupied by a sufficient garrison. It is about half way between St. Louis and the Mandan village; and is at that point on the Missouri, which approaches the nearest to the post at the mouth of the St. Peter's with which, in the event of hostilities, it may co-operate. It is besides not more than one hundred and eighty miles in advance of our settlements on the Missouri, and is in the centre of the most powerful tribes, and the most numerous Indian population, west of the Mississippi. It is believed to be the best position on the Missouri, to cover our flourishing settlements in that quarter, and ought, if it were wholly unconnected with other objects, to be established for that purpose alone.

The position at the Mandan village has been selected for a military post, on account of the many advantages which it is supposed to possess. At that point the Missouri approaches nearest to the Hudson Bay Company, on the Red river of the lakes, near the mouth of the Assinaboin, and, at the same point, it takes a direction to the south, which, in the event of hostilities, would render it more difficult for any force which might be brought against it from the possessions of our northern neighbors, to interrupt its communications with the posts below. It is besides well situated to protect our traders, and to prevent those of the Hudson Bay Company from extending their trade towards the Rocky mountains, within our limits, which tract of country is said to abound more in fur, and of a better quality, than any other portion of this continent. The post at the mouth of the St. Peter's is at the head of navigation on the Mississippi, and, in addition to its commanding position, in relation to the Indians, it possesses great advantages, either to protect our trade, or prevent that of foreigners. The post contemplated at the falls of St. Mary's, will, it is believed, be of very great importance. The position, as has been stated, has been reconnoitred, and it is found that the communication between the two lakes can be commanded from our side, as the channel passes close under the western shore. The post may be established and maintained at a very

little additional expense. When these posts are all established and occupied, it is believed, with judicious conduct on the part of our officers, that our northern frontier will be rendered much more secure than heretofore, and that the most valuable fur trade in the world will be thrown into our hands.

Trade and presents, accompanied by talks calculated for the purpose, are among the most powerful means to control the action of savages; and, so long as they are wielded by a foreign hand, our frontier must ever be exposed to the calamity of Indian warfare. By the treaty of 1794, Great Britain obtained the right of trade and intercourse with the Indians residing on our territory; which gave her nearly a monopoly of the trade with the various tribes of the lakes, the Mississippi, and Missouri, and a decided control over all their measures. The effects of this ascendancy over them must be remembered and lamented, so long as the history of the late war shall be perused. The most distressing occurrences, and the greatest disasters of that period, may be distinctly traced to it. This right of intercourse, and trade with the Indians, which has proved to us so pernicious, terminated in the war, and was not reserved by the treaty of Ghent, and, in the year 1816, congress passed a law, which authorized the President to prohibit foreigners from trading with the Indians residing within our limits, and instructions have been given, under the act, to prevent such trade; but it is obvious that the act and instructions to Indian agents can have but little efficacy to remedy the evil. Without a military force, properly distributed, the trade would still be continued, and, even if it were prevented, that which is more pernicious would still remain—Indian talks at the British posts, accompanied with a profuse distribution of presents.

This intercourse is the great source of danger to our peace; and, until it is stopped, our frontiers cannot be safe. It is estimated that upwards of three thousand Indians, from our side of the lakes, visited Maiden and Drummond's island, the last year; and that, at the latter place alone, presents were distributed to them to the amount of ninety five thousand dollars. It is desirable that this intercourse should terminate by the act of the British government; and it is believed that it has been continued by its agents in Canada, rather in consequence of the practice before the late war, under the treaty of 1794, than by the direct sanction and authority of that government.

Its attention has, however, been called to it, through the proper department; and, as it is wholly inconsistent with the friendly relations between the two countries, it is hoped that it will not be permitted in future. The occupation of the contemplated posts will, in the mean time, put into our hands the power to correct the evil. The post on the lakes will enable the government, not only to check effectively, all trade with foreigners in that quarter, but also to restrain the Indians from passing our limits. On that side, the remedy will be complete. On the Mississippi and the Missouri, the posts at the St. Peter's and Mandan villages are well selected for the same purpose. From the lake of the Woods, westwardly, the 49th parallel of latitude is the boundary established by the late convention between the United States and the British possessions. The Hudson Bay and North West companies have several posts and trading establishments, which are believed to be much south of this line, and consequently within our territory. When the boundary is ascertained and marked, the policy of the act of the 29th April, 1816, already referred to, may, by means of these posts, be effectually enforced; and in that quarter, as well as on the side of the lakes, we shall have the power to exclude foreigners from trade and intercourse with the Indians residing within our limits. The facility of communication, by the Mississippi and Missouri, with our posts on those rivers, is so much greater than that between Hudson Bay or Montreal, (particularly without passing through our territory) and the British posts north of ours, that our ascendancy over the Indians of those rivers, both as to trade and power, ought with judicious measures on our part, to be complete.

I deem it my duty respectfully to suggest to the committee, as it is intimately connected with the subject of the present system of Indian trade is defective; and that, besides endangering the peace of our country, it cannot meet on equal terms, the well organized trading associations of our northern neighbors. I will, however, forbear from presenting any additional observations on this point, as the report which I had the honor to make the House of Representatives on the 5th December, 1818, contains my views in relation to it.

The ultimate success of the contemplated measures must, necessarily depend very much on the manner in which they are executed. With this impression, great care has been taken to select officers every way well calculated to effect the objects of government. Strict orders have also been given to use every effort to preserve peace with the Indians, and impress them favorably with our character; and it affords me much pleasure to state to the committee, that the conduct of Colonel Atkinson (who has received every aid in the Indian department, from major O'Fallon, the agent,) and Colonel Leavenworth, the former of whom commands the troops on the Missouri, and the latter those on the Mississippi, as well as that of their officers and men, has been very satisfactory, and has fully justified the confidence reposed in them. There is every reason to expect that, under their judicious conduct, the posts will be established and

maintained, without exciting the jealousy of the Indians.

J. C. CALHOUN.
Honorable A. Smith,
Chairman of the committee on Military Affairs.

[The return of the strength of the army gives, including Engineer department, Ordnance department, and excluding cadets, the following aggregates:

Total of commissioned officers,	627
Non-commissioned officers and privates,	7,557
Grand total,	8,184

The distribution of these forces as minutely reported by the Adjutant and Inspector general, we have not room, nor does it seem important, to publish. The strength of the Northern division is stated at 4,083 of the southern at 3,926—by Posts.]

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.—JANUARY 10.

The senate made progress on some private bills, and heard some reports on private claims, which lie on the table. Two or three resolutions were submitted, which also lie on the table one day of course. The whole will be given in detail to-morrow. At an early hour the senate went into consideration of Executive business, in which they were occupied until their adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Numerous petitions were this morning presented, and referred to the consideration of various committees.

Mr. Rhea, from the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Edward Smith, executor of Philip Bush; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Williams, of N. C., from the committee of Claims, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of Samuel Dale, of Mary Sears, of Hannah Cavis, of Richard Mansfield, and of the levy court of Calvert county, Maryland; the first of which reports was committed to a committee of the whole, and the remainder ordered to lie on the table.

VACCINE INSTITUTION.

Mr. Kent, from the select committee to whom the consideration of the petition on the subject had been referred, reported a bill to incorporate the Managers of the National Vaccine Institution; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Southard, from the committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of St. Louis, in Missouri, praying to be incorporated to carry on the fur trade, made a report unfavorable to the said petition, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Mr. J. J. Monroe.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 24th of December, 1819, requesting me "to cause to be laid before it any information I may possess respecting certain executions which have been inflicted on the army of the United States since the year 1815, contrary to the laws and regulations provided for the government of the same," I transmit a report from the Secretary of War, containing a detailed account in relation to the object of said resolution.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1820.

Accompanying the message was transmitted to the House the report from the War Department, referred to, and sundry documents; all of which were read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cannon, of Tennessee, offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the law on the subject, so as to place soldiers and officers on an equality, by allowing to each an equal portion of the bounty of the Government.

The house having agreed, by a bare majority, to consider the resolution:

Mr. Cannon perceiving, from this vote, that there was much objection to the proposition, made a few remarks in support of it. During active service, he admitted that the compensation ought to be in some degree proportioned to rank; but, where the bounty of the Government was dispensed, to relieve the necessities of those who had served it, he thought the principle of equality should be established, and he that served as an officer and he who served as a private should be considered as having been restored, on quitting the public service, to the grade of citizens from which they had sprung. These general principles, Mr. C. enforced by a number of remarks, all tending to the same point.

Mr. Strother enquired of the mover, whether his object was to raise the pension of the privates to that of the officers, or to reduce the pension of the officers to the same amount as that of the privates?

Mr. Cannon said that would be a question for the committee to determine, should the resolution pass, and which their report upon the subject would hereafter bring before this house for its decision.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and decided in the negative, 74 to 70.

SENATE.

JANUARY 12, 1820.

The resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, proposing an

enquiry into the expediency of making further provision for the amelioration of the condition of the Indians and for securing the peace of the frontiers, being before the Senate for its consideration—

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, said, that the resolution originated in a perusal of the report on that important moment of the government, called the *Yellow Stone expedition*. It was my intention, yesterday, to have given a summary of my views in relation to that subject; but declined it from the conviction that a more suitable opportunity would offer, on the maturity of some measure which must grow out of it. The measure which the resolution contemplates is in accordance with the policy pursued by the government, from its commencement, in relation to the natives, the amelioration of their condition, the blessings of civilization—and not a system of annihilation. The great means of influence over the sons of the forest, are, trade and intercourse; and as nothing can restrain the effects of this influence, they should be wisely regulated. It is a fact, established both by the report alluded to, and the most authentic information, that the avarice and profligacy of Indian traders, has often had a direct tendency to counteract the benign effects of this policy, and to circumscribe the influence of benevolent societies, devoted to the work of their instruction in the precepts of Christianity.

While we have an army, its principal strength should be seated upon the western waters. The military establishments about to be made, are more important in the consequences which they involve, than those of any former period. It is expected, by every part of the nation, that the plan of the executive will be prosecuted to its utmost design. Previous to this movement of the War department, our whole northwestern frontier, from the waters of Green Bay to the Arkansas, was protected by a single regiment. By the present arrangement, it has three times that force assigned to it, which is still but a small proportion, compared with the magnitude of the object. The most happy results are combined in this change. The greatest and most exposed territorial frontier of the whole nation, now enjoys security; while the positions taken are equally favorable to the protection of our most defenceless maritime frontier, the Gulf of Mexico, through which all the commerce of the west must pass. The stations selected are well calculated to preserve the health of the troops; and, in case of danger, the facility and rapidity of the movement down the Mississippi and its tributary streams, would meet in time the most sudden invasion.

To maintain these military posts and to occupy them with due proportion of our army, I conceive, sir, to be a legitimate object of expenditure; and the western sections of the Union accept a continuance of these operations.

I shall ever consider it my duty to promote the disbursement of a fair proportion of public money in the west, when it can be done to the benefit of the whole community. There are many objects of that character, some of which I may become necessary for me to present to the consideration of the Senate; for I give it as my opinion, and I believe it also to be in accordance with that of the Treasury department, that a reasonable expenditure for objects of national utility in the west, will not diminish the revenue, nor increase the amount of the financial efficiency. What is thus circulated, will go into the hands of the people; and, by enabling them to purchase public lands, and make payments on debts already contracted under fairer prospects, would return into the public coffers. The revenue in the west, I presume, has accumulated to a million and a half of dollars, which cannot be withdrawn at this time, without draining it of all the silver and gold which it contains, to the ruin of thousands of its most meritorious inhabitants.

As to the economy which has been observed on this point, no individual will charge the War department with extravagance. Any gentleman who will give himself the trouble to examine the transactions of that department, will be fully satisfied that the most economy has been uniformly observed ever since the administration of it devolved upon the present incumbent. In this particular case the only fear is, that the desire of executing this object at a small expense, may retard its accomplishment beyond the period contemplated.

In concluding I will observe, that economy, at all times, should be regarded as a national virtue, and is especially desirable at this moment; but the whole nation is deeply interested in this military establishment, and its accomplishment is confidently expected by that section which I have the honor, in part, to represent.

[The resolution was agreed to, as already stated.]

Kentucky Legislature.

[COPIED FROM THE JOURNAL.]

TUESDAY, JAN. 18.

The house took up a resolution instructing the committee appointed to examine the bank of Kentucky to procure and furnish for the use of this house a list of the debtors of said bank and its branches, and the amount owing by each, and also the manner in which the same is secured, and also the names of the endorsers on notes given for such loans.

An amendment being moved to said resolution in the following words:

Strike out the original resolution after the word "resolved," and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "That the chairman of the committee, raised to enquire

into the situation of the bank of Kentucky, place upon the table all the documents on that subject in his possession, or such as he may have returned to the bank, for the information of the members of this house, in order to enable them to act with discretion and propriety in the choice of a president and directors of that institution.

It was then moved and seconded to lay the said resolution and amendment on the table until the first day of June next.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative—50 to 14. The said amendment was then twice read.

And the question being taken on agreeing thereto, it was decided in the negative—40 to 36.

Mr. Howard then moved to attach to said resolution the following words:

And that the committee be further instructed to ascertain as far as it is practicable, the solvency of each individual debtor, either as drawer or endorser, and report thereon specially in every case; and to effect the object, as aforesaid, they are hereby vested with full powers to send for persons, papers, and records.

And the question being taken on agreeing thereto, it was decided in the negative—71 to 5.

Mr. Howard then moved the previous question. And the question was announced and put by the Speaker, shall the main question be now put? which was decided in the negative.

The Speaker thereupon declared the subject matter of said resolutions from before the house for this day, in consequence of the last vote.

And the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19.

The house resumed the consideration of a resolution requiring the committee appointed to examine the Bank of Kentucky, to furnish a list of the names of the debtors of said bank and its branches, the names of the endorsers or other security given, and the amount owing by each.

Mr. Booker then moved to amend said resolution by attaching thereto the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That there shall not be a poll opened for any candidate for president or director of the Bank of Kentucky or her branches, until he shall have made out an account of all the debts he may be due the several branches established and located in this commonwealth, and lay the same before this house, accompanied by an affidavit that the account so rendered is correct.

And the question being taken on agreeing thereto, it was decided in the negative—78 to 1.

The original resolution was then amended, and concurred in as follows, viz:

WHEREAS, an election by this legislature is shortly to take place, for a president and directors of the bank of Kentucky, on the part of the state, and it is important before said election takes place, that the members of the legislature should be fully informed, not only the general accounts of the bank debts, but how the same have been managed in relation to individual accommodations: Therefore,

Resolved by the house of representatives, That the committee raised to examine the state of the bank of Kentucky and its branches, report to this house the lists furnished by the mother bank, and the several branches thereof, showing the names of the individuals who have had accommodations in said mother bank and branches, by way of discounting of their notes, the names of the endorsers to said notes discounted, or other security given, with the amount loaned to each individual upon said notes discounted.

The yeas and nays being required on agreeing to said resolution, by Messrs. Forrest and Worthington, were as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ballinger, Barrett, Barton, Chilton, Churchill, Clarke, Cockerill, Coleman, Cooper, Cox, Cunningham, Davis, Denny, Dougherty, Duncan of Daviess, Duncan of Lincoln, W. Emmerson, Forrest, Goode, Gordon, Gray, Green, Grundy, B. Harrison, Hays, Hughes, Kincaid, King, LeCompte, Lee, Littell, Mayo, Miller, M. Roberts, O'Bannon, Oglesby, Oldham, Prather, Rudd, Sanders, Sanford, W. Smith, Spillman, R. Taylor, Z. Taylor, Thomas, Turner, Waring, M. Wickliffe, Williams and Worthington—52.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Baylor, Booker, Boyd, Bradford, C. Breathitt, J. Breathitt, Butler, Daniel, J. Emmerson, Fleming, Gerard, C. L. Harrison, Howard, Knight, Lewis, Lyne, M'Affee, M. Clelland, Mercer, T. P. Moore, Parker, Payne, Porter, Rhodes, Scott, J. S. Smith, Stevenson, Underwood, White, R. Wickliffe, Woodson, and Yantis—33.

The following are the propositions offered by Mr. UNDERWOOD, and adopted by the House of Representatives, as the basis of a settlement of the boundary line between this state and the state of Tennessee.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That his legislature will ratify and establish Walker's line east of the Tennessee river, and Alexander's line west of said river as the boundary between this state and the state of Tennessee; provided that the following incidental points be settled and adjusted in the following manner, to wit:

First.—That all vacant and unappropriated land lying east of the Tennessee river, north of latitude 36° 30' north, shall be subject to be appropriated by this commonwealth.

Second.—No claim of lands west of the Tennessee river, between Walker's line and the latitude 36° 30' north, de-

rived from the state of Virginia in consideration of military services, shall be prejudiced in any respect by the establishment of Walker's line, but such claims shall be considered as rightfully entered or granted, and the claimants may enter upon the said land or assert their rights in the courts of justice without prejudice by lapse of time, or from any statute of limitations, for any period prior to the settlement of the boundary between the two states; saving however to the holders and occupants of conflicting claims, if any there be, the right of shewing such entries or grants to be invalid and of no effect, or that they have paramount and superior titles to the land covered by such Virginia claims.

Resolved, That the commissioners appointed on the part of this state to confer with the commissioners appointed on the part of the Tennessee, be, and they are hereby requested to renew the negotiation upon the subject of the boundary between the two states, taking the foregoing resolution as the basis of concession and settlement in relation to the unfortunate controversy subsisting between the two states.

South American Affairs.

Important operations in New Grenada and Venezuela.

Mr. MURKIN.—From letters and papers, this morning received, I have made the imperfect summary following for the information of the public. Interested as we are in the success of the best of causes, I communicate it with cordial satisfaction for your Gazette.

J. B.
General Bolivar was on the 30th of October at Guayaquil, with about 5,000 men, and on his march for Carracacas. Arismendi had quitted Angostura to take command of the army of the east (i.e. of Cumana and Barcelona) and expected to collect 6000 troops to co-operate with the other divisions. The evacuation of San Fernando, by Morillo is confirmed; and the reason will soon appear; for, Soublotte has beaten La Torre most decisively, and occupied the town and valley of Cucuta. "In short," says one of our correspondents, "the jig is fairly up with the Spaniards, and I expect this very voyage, or certainly the next (from St. Thomas)" to proceed to La Guayra. Poor Colonel Rooke died of his wounds, and you will see a grateful notice of him in the *Correo*.

General Bolivar had made proposals to San Juan, the viceroy of New Grenada, for an exchange of prisoners, as follows:—

- 1st. The officers and soldiers taken at Porto Bello.
- 2d. Officers and soldiers at Carthagena and Santa Martha.
- 3d. Citizens, serving in the army.
- 4th. Those in the presidios, &c.

This proposition, especially the first article of it is highly politic, and creditable to his humanity and magnanimity.

From the *Correo del Orinoco* of the 10th October, it appears, "His excellency the Vice President has just received official accounts from the commander in chief of the army of the west, Jose Antonio Paez, in which he communicates his intention of commencing his operations according to instruction previously received. Also of his receiving intelligence that general Soublotte had occupied the capital of Cucuta. As the general refers to the dispatch sent directly to the government, but which has not yet been received, we are ignorant of the details of the battle, that put our troops in possession of that valley, where the enemy was so advantageously posted, where he had united so large an army, and supposed himself so strongly secured—nay, where he expected to repair his immense losses. Here we have the solution of his precipitate evacuation of San Fernando, which, cost him so much time, expense and trouble, in fortifying, and which the enemy considered the Gibraltar of the plains. San Fernando was evacuated on the 15th, and general Paez found in it all the guns which were not even spiked, with a very considerable quantity of ammunition, arms and provisions."

Another letter states, that the President (Bolivar) could have raised an army to any amount in New Grenada, but had not muskets to equip the volunteers. It is however, impossible for Morillo to withstand the combined force of 4 armies, moving to assail him in every point. This sad predicament accounts for the arrival of the Nymph corvette at Havana lately, in which he sent a commissioner to solicit succours in men and money, both of which have been refused on a consultation of the captain-general (Cagial) with the *Cabildo*, and *Consulado*,—Caira, Caira.

It was from this circumstance that a rumor prevailed some time ago, of Morillo having reached Havana, when it was only his messenger. It is to be hoped that neither Morillo nor Samano may escape the stroke of justice. Their cruelties have been horrible.

[The latest date from Angostura alluded to in the above extract is November 24th.]

VALPARAISO, OCT. 8, 1819.

"It is a long time since there has been an arrival from the United States at Buenos Ayres, and still longer since we have had the pleasure of hearing from you."

"The squadron under Lord Cochrane, consisting of the San Martin 54, frigates O'Higgins and Lautaro, corvette Independencia, brigs Galvarino, Arancana and Puercydon, and store ship Rosalia, sailed from this port on the 10th, 12th and 14th ult. and from Coquimbo, where they stopped to take 100 men, on the 17th. The ships are in fine order, well officered and manned, with

about 500 congreve rockets—and his lordship is determined to do something brilliant."

"The schooner Amanda, captain Davis, arrived here to our address on the 3d inst. from Huacabo, in 29 days, via Coquimbo, bringing a cargo of sugar, salt, indigo and specie. She sailed from Baltimore in April, and sold a cargo of flour, german goods, &c. on the coast of Peru, to great advantage. She will make a fine voyage, and is to sail for Baltimore, via Coquimbo in two or three weeks, with copper."

"The Beaver was at Callao and had made a great freight from Guayaquil. Captain Cleveland wrote to Mr. Astor, and his letters go by Callao, having brought a cargo from Cacasmayo. The *Pallas*, of Boston, was also there. The *Balloon* of Baltimore, had sailed for that port, via Guayaquil. The *Macedonian*, of Boston, had taken a freight from Guayaquil to Callao, and from thence had gone to Panama. It was known that the *Ellen Maria* had brought provisions for the squadron, and her cargo was taken by the government; but she had permission to bring a cargo on freight from Pisco.

"We are afraid Lord Cochrane will fall in with some of these vessels, and as he is desirous of getting prize money, we fear they would be condemned in case of being taken."

LATE FROM VALPARAISO.

The ship Gov. Hawkins, Carr, (late Coffin) from bound to Philadelphia, arrived in Hampton Roads, on the 10th inst. By a passenger who arrived here yesterday evening, via Annapolis, information is received that the embargo at Valparaiso was raised on the 6th Sept. and the Chilean fleet under Lord Cochrane, sailed 12th Sept. with a determination to destroy the Spanish fleet Lima, being supplied with a large quantity of congreve rockets, &c.—The Governor Hawkins left Valparaiso 9th October. The schooner *Amanda*, Davis, of Baltimore, had arrived there from Lima, and was to sail in 14 days after for Coquimbo—ship Flying Fish, Fitch, uncertain.

Extract a letter dated St. Thomas, Dec. 11, 1819.

"I have only time to inform you that a vessel arrived yesterday from a royalist port on the main, and brings the important intelligence of Bolivar being at the head of fifteen thousand men, well disciplined, and marching rapidly for Caracas. Morillo has only about four thousand to oppose him. There can be little doubt but this campaign will put an end to the war in that quarter. In fact we consider here that the independence of Venezuela is established. I have much more to say, but the vessel is under way."

Charleston, Jan. 7.

FROM HAVANNA.

We hear no verbal news by the United States schooner Lynx. Letters mention that when this vessel put into that port, a very considerable sensation was produced in the public mind, under a belief that her object was to apprise the American merchants of the probability of an immediate war between the United States and Spain, and thereby to enable them to withdraw their property from the island—but the receipt, two days afterwards, of the President's Message to congress, relieved their apprehensions, and caused much rejoicing. Coffee, it was expected, would maintain the quotation of 22 cents, but sugars were expected to decline—Browns were at 6 1-2 a 7 dollars—no Moscovados at market. Rice 6 dollars. The letters are of the 26th ult.—The holidays had commenced, and business was nearly at stand.

There are many Americans, perhaps 100, confined in the fortresses and prisons at the Havanna, having been captured in Mexico, Florida and privateers; they suffer much from their treatment. The captain general has lately visited the prisons, to examine their cases, which gives them some hope of release. The following wrote to lieutenant Madison for relief, relating the circumstances of their capture, viz:—John L. Given, of South Carolina, taken at Amelia Island, Sept. 1817; A. Hosmer, taken 1818; Hugh Keenan, passenger in sloop Almyra, in June 1818—the Almyra had a Patriot commission on board, of which he was ignorant; Eliza Jane, taken in Florida 1817, employed cutting timber for Mr. Snow; Wm. Harris and Thomas Woodward taken Aug. 1817, in an open boat on the coast of Florida; James Morris, taken off Cuba Oct. 1816; William Barker, forcibly carried to Amelia in July 1817; Hezekiah Dickerman, sentenced to 10 years hard labor for killing a man in his own defence at Matanzas. The last cruise of the Lynx was on the Western coast of Louisiana and off Galveston. The establishment is at present under Lafitte at Barritaria; he has lately been commissioned by Gen. Long of Texas—he (Lafitte) has 4 or 5 small vessels, generally cruising, and about 2 or 300 men. Two open boats bearing commissions of gen. Hubert from Galveston, having robbed a planter on the Marmento River, of negroes, money, etc. were captured in the Sabine by the boats of the Lynx—6 of the men are now in custody awaiting their trial—one was hung by Lafitte. The Lynx also captured a small Galveston privateer and her prize, that had been for a length of time smuggling in the Marmento.

20 bales Alabama Cotton.

Of the first quality, just received and for sale by

WM. LEAVY & SON.

Lexington, Jan. 20th, 1820—

TO PATRONS.

We are compelled by absolute necessity to call on those who owe us for subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, and for JOB-WORK and ADVERTISEMENTS. The debts due us are in the hands of many. We owe our paper-maker, &c. and must pay. It is sincerely hoped that our friends will oblige us by paying—and thus save our feelings from the importunities of DEBTS. It is probable we shall appoint a collector in a day or two. Subscribers at a distance are requested to forward the amount by mail—the safety of which is guaranteed.

HARTFORD CONVENTION.

A writer in the National Intelligencer has commenced a defence of the motives and acts of this infamous assemblage of New-England politicians. It is said to be from the pen of HARRISON G. OTIS, a conspicuous member of the convention. It cannot be expected, nor is it to be feared, that any effect upon the public mind will be produced by the exertions of this conscientiously guilty advocate of "moral reformation." We profess to be great admirers of the liberty of the press—but we should have had but little hesitation in refusing publicity to the effusions of the writer alluded to. We like the suggestion of the last Reporter relative to the publication of the secret journal, which is said to be deposited in the Intelligencer office. Let us get a glimpse of the dark deeds of the memorable Convention, before we listen to a justification or extenuation of them.

THE MISSOURI QUESTION.

The discussion of this very important subject has at length commenced in the National Legislature. The bill for the admission of Maine passed the House of Representatives some short time before our last dates, and was sent up to the Senate. A proposition was successfully made in the latter body to amend the bill by incorporating a provision for the admission of Missouri.

Mr. Roberts afterwards moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to separate the two, and report Maine distinctly as it came from the house. The debate on this motion took place on the 14th inst. It was supported by Mr. Otis, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Dana—and opposed by Mr. Barbour, Mr. Logan and Mr. Smith. Upon the question being taken by yeas and nays, the following was the result:

For recommitment : : : : 18
Against it : : : : 25

So it appears that a majority of the Senate will not agree to receive Maine into the Union, unless it be in company with Missouri—with out restriction. The enemies to an extension of slavery west of the Mississippi will have an addition by the unaccountable election of Mr. Rufus K. of New York, to the Senate; but his influence will be confined merely to a vote—inasmuch as the subject has been so much canvassed that every member will have fixed his opinion unalterably.

In discussing the bill in the House of Representatives, on the 30th December, the connexion of Missouri with it was incidentally spoken of. Mr. Clark avowed on the floor, that he would not support the reception of the former as a state, unless the latter were admitted without condition. The union of provisions, in one bill, for the admission of the two proposed new states is not without precedent. Vermont and Kentucky came into the confederacy at the same time. The debates of the Senate are not yet given. If, when they do appear, we shall find room, it will be our disposition to give some of the best speeches.

THE PROPERTY LAW.

Just before we closed our paper last evening, we conversed with Col. J. S. SMITH, (of Madison) a member of the Legislature, who furnished the information that the bill to exempt property from sale under execution unless it would command a certain portion of its value, was lost in House of Representatives, on Wednesday night—41 to 39—on the question, "shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?"

But little doubt was entertained by any one that a Replevin Law would pass.

The subject of settling the boundary line between this state and Tennessee was still under discussion in the Senate yesterday. The result of the deliberations of that body on this matter was uncertain.

STATE ELECTION.

On Thursday the 20th inst. the Legislature of Kentucky elected the following gentlemen to the respective offices mentioned below.

Public Printer—Messrs. Kendall & Russell.
Treasurer—Mr. Samuel South.
President of the Bank—Mr. R. Alexander.
Directors for the State—Messrs. Achilles Sneed, George M. Bibb, Harman Bowman, John Harvie, John M. Foster and Oliver G. Waggener.

EXPEDITION TO YELLOW STONE.

The expose, caused to be made by the military committee of the House of Representatives, concerning the enterprise up the Missouri, will be seen on the first page of this day's Gazette, and will be found to be the most interesting document which the present session of congress has given birth to. The letter of the Secretary of War, develops the great object intended to be effected by the expedition; and it is clearly shown by the report that the expense has been less than if the troops had remained inactive in the interior garrisons. The disclosure of this fact has created much surprise, and we greatly fear this official estimate is less than what the cost

will turn out to be. It cannot, however, much exceed the calculation—a fact that great military movement will be a subject of admiration for future ages, and will hand down to posterity the fame of our present excellent secretary of the war department, who projected the scheme—as well as that of different individuals who have been actively engaged in carrying on the operations in that quarter.

BANK OF THE U. STATES.

Mr. WHITE has introduced into the Senate of Kentucky a preamble and two resolutions, the object of the first of which is to recommend an encouragement of our domestic institutions, and the use of home manufactured goods to the exclusion of all others, until such a state of things comes about as to enable the people of the western country to exchange products of their soil for the commodities of other countries.

The second resolution instructs our Senators and requests our Representatives in Congress to use their utmost exertions to procure an immediate withdrawal from this state of the two offices of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States.

CONSTABLES.

The Legislature of Kentucky has passed a law laying out the different counties into districts, in each of which a constable is to be appointed, who is to act in his district exclusively—and no where else.

Extract to the Editors, dated

FRANKFORT, JAN. 25, 1820.

"The house of representatives has been engaged this week in the discussion of the Property Bill. The substitute presented by Mr. Speaker Hardin, containing specially the provisions of a replevin law, was rejected by a very respectable majority, and they are now debating the propriety of adopting an entire amendment, offered by Mr. Daniel, of Montgomery. That venerable soldier of the revolution, Mr. Emmerson, of Green, and Messrs. Johnson, Daniel, Hays, and Little, were its advocates, and Messrs. Wickliff, Denny and Breathitt, its opponents in the debate. The motion this evening to lay the bill upon the table until the 1st June, was negatived, 49 to 33. It is said that several members who voted against the postponement, will ultimately oppose the passage of the bill, without some amendments are adopted, but its warm friends are resolved to admit none; and being aware that at this advanced period of the session, delay would be a defeat. The vote this evening is therefore no criterion of the ultimate fate of the bill; nor indeed is there any certain calculation to be formed as to the opinion of the senate. It is however ascertained that should the property bill be defeated, a replevin law of 12 months will pass, though the friends of the property are still sanguine in their hopes of success. It was anticipated at an early period of the session, that many of those who professed to be friendly to the property law, would abandon it as soon as the suspension of specie payments should occur, and therefore the real friends of the bill were inclined to postpone the election of directors until it could pass. This anticipation has been in some measure realized, and we now hear the common assertion, that a suspension will afford ample relief. This prediction would be entitled to consideration, if the bank could practically and with propriety diffuse its paper to suit the wants of those distressed, the instant the 60 day law ceased its operation. But reflecting men know, that the bank must necessarily be many months engaged in the distribution of a medium, which it has required eighteen months to withdraw from circulation.—She must be cautious to whom, and to what amount to make loans; and thus all those for whose benefit a relief bill would be necessary, would sink under the pressure.

On the other hand, the suspension has invigorated the efforts of the advocates of the bill. They say, with great plausibility, that this measure has rendered the adoption of a property protection absolutely necessary.—If the bank be permitted to refuse the payment of debts, shall she be allowed the benefit of existing laws to sacrifice the property of her debtors in making collections? and in the morbid corruption of the times, is it not confiding greatly in the integrity of its management, when an opportunity will be afforded (though probably not embraced) of bank favorites purchasing in the property of their neighbors, whose destinies have fallen upon evil times? There would have been no excitement as to the nature and operation of a property bill, if it had been adopted a number of years ago as the law of the land. Such has been the law of Massachusetts, of Ohio, of Pennsylvania and of Virginia, in substance.—It is preferable to a replevin law, as it sinks all costs and interests, and confines the transaction and its responsibilities to the contracting parties.—A replevin law must in its operation must innocently involve third persons, in all cases where debt can be repaid; which, by the way, will not always take place.—It should be a fundamental principle, that a man who credits another upon the faith of his property, should look to that property as his security.—Thus all the painful consequences of replevin would be avoided.

During this week also, the Senate has been engaged in the discussion of the resolution adopted by the House, directing our commissioners to resume the negotiation of the Boundary Line with Tennessee, upon the basis as offered by the Tennessee commissioners, and acceded to by Mr. Crittenden.—The debate has been truly interesting and animated. Mr. Speaker Blackburn and Mr. Owens opposed the resolution, and Messrs. Barry and Bledsoe advocated it. In the course of the debate, your Senator, Mr. Barry, has made two displays, which for cogent reasoning, research into the laws of nations, and of the laws and decisions of the country, and for bold and animated eloquence, would have done honor to any legislative body in the nation.

It is deeply to be regretted that commissioners were not selected who would have better harmonized. The logic, elaborate and, in some respects, vindictive report of Mr. Rowan, has countenanced the previous impression, that his views would defeat the hopes of the candid men in each state. He has occupied the ground of abstract right, and thus rather ineffectually precluded his eloquent, honorable and magnanimous associate from a complete defence of his opinions.—It is obviously seen that other motives than a regard for the elevated interests of the state, have been made to shed their deleterious influence upon this question.

There can certainly be no spectacle more interesting than that of the sovereign powers of two states, as Mr. Bledsoe eloquently remarked, "who were twin sisters of the same birth," meeting together in a spirit of just and honorable animosity, and endeavoring by friendly conference, to adjust an interference of boundaries which has unhappily divided a perplexed them for thirty years.—It is most devoutly to be wished that the present favorable occasion may not be lost—for its worse than treachery to our real interests, to conceal the conviction that a disinterested legal tribunal, Tennessee must and will prevail, not only to the extent of the proposition of her commissioners, but is greatly to be apprehended that upon a strict investigation of titles, laws, and circumstances, we may lose much of the vacant land south and west of the Tennessee below an extension of Walker's line.

The report as to the expenses and objects of the expedition up the Missouri and Mississippi is entirely satisfactory. The government deserves great credit for the plan, and it is really surprising to some gentry, that Col. Johnson has not by the control of public funds, made a bankrupt of the nation.—We ought now to hear no more slanders about that illustrious citizen.

Extract to the Editors, dated

FRANKFORT, JAN. 20.

An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly to the third Monday in October, has passed. The house of representatives adopted resolutions relative to the boundary line between this state and Tennessee. They establish Walker's line as far as the Tennessee river, and Alexander's from the Tennessee to the Mississippi. They are under consideration in the Senate.

The house of representatives have been for several days engaged on the property law. No vote has yet been taken by which its fate is certainly known.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

The propriety of exposing the situation of the Bank of Kentucky, has been agitated in the present legislature. After divesting the mind of the excitement and indignation which has been elicited by the detrimental effects of the banks of our state, their oppressions and their malfeasances, it is a matter of surprise, that the cool reflections of the country have not heretofore dictated an exposition of banking operations. Nothing seems to me more sensible, and more free from sound objections, than that the public should be informed and instructed as to the condition of public corporations. These reasonable propositions acquire strength from the fact, that the real situation and stability of Banks, as well as the Citizens who enjoy their favours or are entangled by their claims, are enveloped in a great measure, in the dark results of secrecy. It is a golden rule that the actions of men and corporations should be open and public. Men of intrepid and incorruptible virtue, may withstand every seductive assault; but many honest and amiable citizens have been enticed to the paths of vice and dishonor, when their characters have been secured by silence, and cancelled from the public eye. Secrecy and darkness are the parents of temptation and crime. The robber and the villain rarely perpetrate their enormities in the light of day.

What objections can be urged against an exposition of the Bank of Kentucky? Does the corporation oppose it? then all is not fair. Does the voice of resistance come from a citizen? then all is not well with him. He is trading upon a false capital, and wishes to delude, and perhaps to outstrip his fellow citizens. It is urged that the frail bark of many useful traders are buoyed upon the tide of credit, and borne to the safe harbor of independence and opulence; and that mercantile enterprise would be buffeted and shipwrecked, if subjected to the tempests and rocks of public exposure.—This is sometimes the fact.

But it is more frequent that the merchant who embarks with a rotten hull, is plunged into the abyss of ruin and sinks with him many of his dependent friends and countrymen. It is best that a few rash mariners should be sacrificed to the propitiatory safety of the ocean.

There are some palpable advantages which would accrue, by giving publicity to the concerns of banking institutions. The people of Kentucky have been taught by sad experience, to look upon

a bank note with suspicion. The intricate nature of finance, is above the comprehension and ability of most persons. But while we perceive the standing of banks, I am pained by ignorance, we have to lament a still more serious injury to their credit and solvency by the ravages of fraud. It is not the least objection to banks as they are now constituted, that their real situation is hidden by the impenetrable veil of an oath.

The internals of the body politic may sicken and decay, while the aspect of a healthy circulation is still preserved, and it is not until it sinks into odious rottenness, that the public is made spectators and victims of their ruin. Could we examine the condition of the banks, the first symptom of disease might be perceived and avoided; or rather all would be kept pure and healthy under the eye of a vigilant public.

It is to be regretted too, that the members of the community are not better known to each other. It is not unfrequent that a citizen of apparent fortune and opulence, suddenly explodes to nothingness. The inroads of debt and incumbrance can be seen from every quarter, except from the clandestine assaults of the banks. Can a solid pillar of credit be erected upon an unsound base? The fortune of a citizen should be so laid that its foundation may be seen, and its materials examined. It would then be known whether the house of the merchant or trader was built upon a rock, where safety might be found within its walls. The world would then be advised of the first dilapidation, and its falling crash might be avoided by a timely notice.

The strongest argument in favor of the exposition of banks is drawn from a constitutional source. Incorporations, if they are worth any thing, must confer privileges, which, as individuals, cannot be enjoyed. When they are drafted with the most vigilant pen, it is difficult to conceal their prominent repugnance to the constitution.

If their conduct and transactions were exposed to view, it would strip them of not the least invidious privilege they enjoy. It is a serious grievance to the country that the avenues to justice against the banks, are so blocked up, as to amount almost to a denial of the assistance of the law. It is also impressed upon the minds of many by sad experience, that the more dignified securities of the banks, enable them to pursue the citizen with all the power of law. The single instance alluded to is to be found in the remedy upon an endorsed note. The citizen is forced to a tedious routine of two actions; while the banks can seek their remedy or exercise their vengeance by a single and a more simple process.

But these advantages have not a direct application to the subject. It is a much more serious and alarming privilege, that the banks and the directors of banks, are enabled to swallow the effects of the bankruptcy, while the equally honest creditor is deceived and ruined. When a debtor to the bank begins to totter, he is supported until by mortgages and other securities, the institution is made safe. When that is effected it assaults him with a volley of protests, and when it has eaten him to the bone, it turns him an outcast from its favors, and a victim to its persecution. This unjust pre-eminence would be taken from the banks, if their transactions were open to public inspection.

It is the duty of every good legislature to strip them of all undue prerogatives, and to reduce them to the true level of republican equality.

ARISTIDES.

DISCOUNTS.

There have been loud complaints, within a few weeks, concerning the difficulty of procuring such money as will be received in the branch bank of the U. States at this place, in payment of discounts. Since the suspension of specie payments by the state bank, specie cannot be procured for less than 10 and 12 per cent. discount with Kentucky paper. Little else that is in circulation will be received by the U. S. branch. Protests and suits will be the inevitable consequence, and, if no protection law is enacted by the legislature, an immense sacrifice of property during the approaching summer necessarily takes place. If legislation is not designed to promote the public weal, we had as well be in a state of perfect anarchy.

Extract of a letter from Bordentown, (N.J.) dated January 4.

It is with the most sincere regret I inform you of the loss, by fire, of the Count de Surville (Joseph Bonaparte's) valuable house at Point Breeze.

This morning, between the hours of eleven and twelve, the fire was discovered. It had taken place in a small chamber in the center of the house and communicated to every part of the building, in so short a space of time, that it was with the utmost exertions of the inhabitants of Bordentown, that the most valuable Furniture and Paintings were saved. The short time allowed for removal, and the immense strength of the doors and windows, prevented several gentlemen who heroically attempted getting into a chamber, which, unfortunately, was locked, and in which some valuable paintings, books and furniture were consumed. The want of water rendered it impossible to arrest the progress of the fire. The pumps, of which there were a great number, were all dry or frozen, and the engines became useless. Water was brought with great labor by a number of men from the river, but it could not be procured in sufficient quantities to do any good.

In the midst of this scene of confusion the Count arrived from a journey—and

his calm and philosophic mind alone conspicuously at this trying moment.—He seemed to feel, and certainly showed more sensibility at the friendly efforts of his neighbors to serve him, than for the loss of his property.

A number of young gentlemen of Bordentown formed themselves into a guard, to watch the fire and to protect the valuable articles which were unavoidably exposed, and joined by captain's company of volunteers will parade round the lawn and avenues to the house all night.

The Count has so endeared himself to his neighbors, by his unaffected kindness and affability, that there were exertions made to serve him—and we have only to regret that it was not more effectual.—Phil. Gaz.

DIED.

At Cincinnati, Mr. ALEXANDER NEAVE, aged 22 years, son of Jeremiah Neave, formerly of this place. The loss of this young man must be deeply felt. He possessed fine talents and great personal worth, which promised a life of usefulness and honor.

Auction and Commission House, Cheapside.

JAMES ANDERSON & CO. HAVE succeeded SHREVE & COMBS in the above business. They will pay the attention to SALES AT AUCTION, and will exert themselves to effect a speedy disposition of such Goods as may be entrusted to them on consignment.

THEY HAVE NOW ON HAND FOR SALE, 20 Tons SWEDISH IRON, assorted COFFEES, by the barrel HERRINGS, by the barrel Dates, Prunes and Cigars, by the box 1-2 Pint Tumblers, by the box Wire Sives, assorted Files, assorted NAILWARE, assorted Sets Liverpool Dining Ware Writing Paper & Fresh Quills, Rice, by the barrel Candles, Transparent Windsor and Rose SOAP, by the box BRANDY, by the keg J. Spirit, N. E. RUM, and WHISKEY Lexington, Jan. 25, 1820—4-2t

AUCTION.

On Wednesday Morning, February 2d, At 10 o'clock, AT THE AUCTION ROOMS OF

James Anderson & Co. (CHEAPSIDE,) WILL BE SOLD,

100 PIECES Fancy Ribbons 10 ditto superior DOMESTIC CLOTHS 12 pr Rose Blankets, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 14-4 1 piece super Blue CLOTH 2 pieces Vesting 6 Counterpanes 9 dozen Mohair Caps

ALSO, 1 Box Chocolate 1 Keg Indigo, 1 Barrel Jamaica Rum 1 " Race Ginger 1 Box Spermaceti Candles 17 Boxes Dipped do. 1 Barrel COFFEE 10 Boxes Prunes 10 " Spanish Segars 17 Dozen Morocco Skins 10 " Kid do. 6 Barrels Herring Hardware in Lots Fish Quills

MANTLE CLOCKS, &c. Lexington, 28th, Jan. 1820.—4

TAKEN up in Fayette county, by Samuel A. Taul, on Marble creek, one SORREL MARE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be eight years old, with a star in the forehead, raised to \$30 this 5th day of October, 1819

Woodford county, Sol. TAKEN up by William Powell of said county, living near Mortonville, a DARK BAY FILLEY, supposed to be two years old next spring, with a few white hairs in her forehead, no brands perceptible—appraised to \$10 before me this 20th November, 1819.

J. DAVIDSON, J. p. w. e.

To all whom it may Concern!! ALL those having claims of any description against the subscriber, will please present them immediately, as he intends starting to the Missouri territory between this and the 15th of next month. He may be found at his father's, Joseph Evans, near Flemingsburg, Ky.

JOHN T. EVANS.

Dancing School.

MR. DARRAC. RESPECTFULLY informs those young Gentlemen who may feel desirous of learning the polite art of Dancing, that an EVENING SCHOOL will be opened expressly for their convenience, on Tuesday and Friday nights, from 6 until 9 o'clock, in each week. Application to be made to Mr. Darrac.

3-4t January 21, 1820.

Green River & Missouri LANDS.

WILL be given in exchange for MRL. CHANDLER, on such terms as will make it a profitable investment. Apply to LESLIE COMBS, Lexington, or ALEXANDER POPE, Louisville.

Jan. 21.—3-3m

50 Dollars Reward

STOLEN from the subscriber, at the mouth of Hickman, on the Kentucky river, on Thursday night the 6th inst. a

Large Dark Bay HORSE, Ten years old, 16 hands high, shod all round, trots and paces, one hind foot white, a small star in the forehead, the top of his head rubbed with the bridle, remarkable heavy made and tolerable high carriage.

Also, a Bay MARE, About the same color, with a small star in her forehead, natural trotter, eight years old, rubbed with the harness very much. Any person apprehending and delivering the thief and horses to the subscriber near Georgetown Ky. or securing them so that I can get them, shall receive the above reward, or twenty-five dollars for the horses and all reasonable charges paid.

JOHN I. JOHNSON.

January 15, 1820—3-3

Wanted.

On hire, for 12 months, a Negro Woman acquainted with cooking and washing. Enquire at the Gazette Office.

July 9.

Notice.

THE person who took from Mr. DARRAC'S BAL. ROOM, on the night of the 14th inst. a SHAW-RAISED "AND" STICK, is requested to return it immediately.

January 28, 1820

POPULARS.

THE season approaches for setting out these beautiful trees; any quantity can be obtained on application at my Garden. Those who wish to ornament their grounds, may select any size to suit their purposes.

JOHN FOWLER.

Jan. 23, 1820—4t

Rope-Making Business.

THAT subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business.

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where JAMES HOPKINS, GABLES and TARED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TARD.

MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1820—4t

To John Spence and Mary his wife, late Mary Tebb, Thomas P. Tebb and Margaret his wife, late Margaret Tebb, Ann P. Tebb and Thomas Tebb, Fouché Tebb, Willoughby Tebb and Samuel Tebb, heirs of Willoughby Tebb, deceased, who was sole heir at law of John Tebb, deceased.

John J. Holman and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Masteron, Thomas Pendleton and Sally his wife, late Sally Masteron, William Scudder and Mary his wife, late Mary Masteron, Wesley P. Masteron, Lucy Masteron and Eleanor Masteron, heirs at law of Richard Masteron, dec'd and George Evans,

Take Notice.

THAT on the 28th day of February next, at the Court-house in Lexington, I shall take the depositions of Gen. Thomas Holmes, Gen. James Taylor and Capt. Thomas Young; and on a first day of March next, and also on the second Saturday in March next, at the Court-house in Washington, I shall take the depositions of Gen. Henry Lee, David Blanche d, William Beckly, and Peter Lee, as evidence in the suit in chancery, depending in the Mason Circuit Court, in which I am complainant and you are defendants.

JOHN FOWLER.

January 28th, 1820—4-4t

Clarke Circuit, set.

JANUARY SPECIAL CHANCERY TERM, 1820.

Robert Cinciad, Complainant, } IN CHANCERY.

Garland Owsen, Defendant, }

ON said motion of the complainant aforesaid, by his counsel, and it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and not having entered his appearance, and not having answered the rules of this court, it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state, two months successively.

A copy Teste, JOHN MARTIN, Jr. d. c. c. c.

[4-13 S. H.]

Clarke Circuit, Set.

JANUARY SPECIAL CHANCERY TERM, 1820.

Jailey Downing, Complainant, } IN CHANCERY.

Lern Cole & Defendants, }

THIS day produced his answer and cross bill herein, which is ordered to be filed; and it appearing to the court, that the defendant, Mary Johnson, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and not having entered her appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, and also the cross bill of the defendant Leroy Cole, the same will be taken for confessed against her. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state, two months successively.

A copy Teste, JOHN MARTIN, Jr. d. c. c. c.

[4-13 S. H.]

Kentucky, Jessamine Circuit, Sol.

OCTOBER TERM, 1819.

Peter Smith and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Shanklin, and Wm. Shanklin—Compl.

Against

Magdalen Shanklin, John Shanklin, Solomon Hornback and Mary his wife, late Mary Shanklin, Rowland Hughes & Jane his wife, late Jane Shanklin, Robert Shanklin, Celia Shanklin, Hannah Shanklin, Catharine Shanklin and George Shanklin—Defendants

IN CHANCERY.

Magdalen Shanklin, guardian and mother of Celia Shanklin, Hannah Shanklin, Catharine Shanklin, and George Shanklin, infants and heirs of Robt. Shanklin, dec'd—Petitioners.

Against,

Peter Smith and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Shanklin, Solomon Hornback and Mary his wife, late Mary Shanklin, Rowland Hughes and Jane his wife, late Jane Shanklin, and Robert Shanklin.—Defendants.

ON PETITION FOR SALE OF A PART OF THE REAL ESTATE OF ROBT. SHANKLIN, DEC'D.

THIS day came the complainants and petitioners by their attorney, and the defendants, Rowland Hughes and Jane his wife, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On motion of the complainants by their attorney, it is considered by the court, that unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next April term of this court, and answer the complainant's bills, the same shall be taken as confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, for two calendar months in succession.

A copy Atteste, D. N. B. PRICE, J. p. j. c.

4-2m

JUST RECEIVED.

100 lbs. brown SUGAR,

Of a fair quality, for Sale by the Barrel only—Apply to

M. J. NOUVEL.

January 14—2

COLOGNE WATER.

500 Bottles of this admirable water, just received and for sale by JAMES M. PIKE, who considers no other recommendation necessary than to assure the public that it is of the genuine French importation.

Cheapside, No. 7, July 21—30t

Poetry.



FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

*See where its simple front yon mansion fears,
The nursery of men for future years!
There nature opens all her secret springs,
And Heaven-born Science plumes her Eagle wings.
Too long had bigot rage, with malice swell'd,
Crush'd her strong pinions, and her flight withheld.
Too long to check her ardent progress strove;
So with the serpent round the bird of Jove,
Mang'd on her flight, restrains her towering wing,
Twists its dark folds, and points its venom'd sting.
Yet still (if aught aright the muse divine)
Her rising pride shall mock the vain design;
On sounding pinions yet aloft shall soar,
And thro' the azure deep untwinn'd paths explore.

Where Science smiles, the muses join the train,
And gentlest arts and purest measures reign.
Ye generous youth, who love this studious shade,
How rich a field is to your hopes display'd!
Knowledge to you unlocks the classic page;
And virtue blossoms for a better age.
Oh golden days! Oh bright unvalued hours!
What bliss (did you but know that bliss) were yours!
With richest stores your glowing bosoms fraught
Perception quick, and luxury of thought;
The high designs that heave the labouring soul,
Pointing for fame, impatient of control;
And fond enthusiastic thought, that feeds
On pictur'd tales of vast heroic deeds;
And quick affections, kindling into flame:
At virtue's or their country's honour'd name,
And spirits light, to every joy in tune;
And friendship, ardent as a summer's noon;
And generous scorn of vice's venal tribe;
And proud disdain of interest's sordid life;
And conscious honour's quick intuitive sense
And smiles unforced, and easy confidence;
And vivid fancy, and clear simple truth;
And all the mental bloom of yernal youth.

How bright the scene to fancy's eye appears,
Thro' the perspective of distant years,
When this, this little group their country calls
From academic shades and learned halls,
To fix her laws, her spirits to sustain,
And light up story thro' her wide domain!
Their various tastes in different arts display'd,
Like tempered harmony of light and shade,
With friendly union in one mass shall blend,
And this adorn the state, and that defend.
These the sequester'd shade shall cheaply please,
With learned labour, and inglorious ease:
While those, impell'd by more resist less force,
Verses and rocks shall urge their venturous course;
Such fruits matur'd by glowing suns behold,
And China's groves of vegetable gold:
From every land the various harvest spoil,
And bear the tribute to their native soil.
But tell each land (while every toil they share)
Firm to sustain, and resolute to dare,
Man is the nobler growth our realm's supply,
And souls are ripen'd in our western sky.
Some penance creep along the shelly shore;
Unfold the silky texture of a flower—
With sharpen'd eyes inspect an hornet's sting,
And all the wonders of an insect's wing.
Some trace the curious search the hidden cause
Of nature's changes, and her various laws;
Some view her beautiful web, diaphanous charms,
And hunt her to her elemental forms:
Or prove what hidden powers in herbs are found

To quench desire and cool the burning wound,
With cordial drops the fainting head sustain,
Call back the flitting soul, and still the throbs of pain.
The patriot passion this shall strongly feel,
Ardent and glowing with undimmed zeal;
With lips of fire shall plead his country's cause,
And vindicate the majesty of laws.
This cloth'd with Columbia's thunder spread alarms
Thro' the wide earth, and shake the pale with arms.
That to the sounding lyre his deeds rehearse,
Enshrine his name in some immortal verse;
To long posterity his praise consign,
And pay a life of hardships by a line.
While others, consecrate to higher aims,
Whose hallow'd bosoms glow with purer flames,
Love in their hearts, persuasion in their tongue
With words of peace shall charm the list'ning throng.
Draw the dread veil that wraps the eternal throne,
And launch our souls into the bright unknown."
C—Y LAD.
Lincoln county, Jan. 8, 1820.

Notice.

THE firm LOWRY & CLARK is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those indebted are requested to come forward and settle accounts, or else they will, without reserve, be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN LOWRY,
WM. CLARK

THE BUSINESS HEREIN, WILL BE CONDUCTED BY

J. Lowry, W. Clark & T. W. Lowry,
UNDER THE FIRM OF

John Lowry & Co.

They have always on hand, HATS of the newest fashion, which they will sell upon the usual terms.

January 1, 1820.—24

A list of Balances

DUE NO. 7. CHEAPSIDE,
I made out, up to the 31st day of Dec. 1819, in which the proprietor is extremely anxious should be settled, either with cash or due bills. He thinks it unnecessary to say he wants the money, he would merely refer those concerned to their own feelings on such an occasion.

Asa Blanchard,
REPAIRS WATCHES AND CLOCKS of every description in the best manner. He keeps constant on hand, a large assortment of the best
Silver Ware, Watches & Jewelry, Steel Chains & Keys, Patent Time Pieces, Also, Masonic Breastpins.
Made in the strongest and neatest manner. All of which will be sold as low as any in the state, of the same quality. Opposite the Ky. Branch Bank of Lexington.
September 9.—374

The Subscriber's
SCHOOLS will recommence on Monday the 3d of January, 1820. In the Academy connected with the elementary School, will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages, in addition to the subjects heretofore taught. Every endeavor will be made to lay the basis of a solid and substantial education, and to prepare Students for the University.
J. P. ALDRIDGE.
December 30.—53-61

5000 pounds Hogs' Bristles.
THE highest price in Cash, will be given for 5000 lbs. of clean combed HOGS' BRISTLES, at the Brush Manufactory of the subscriber, on Main-street, two doors below the Post-Office.
JOHN LOCKWOOD.
Lexington, Dec. 24, 1819.—52-31

"Don't give up the Ship."



ENTERTAINMENT.

LUKE USHER,
(SIGN OF THE SHIP.)
HAS the pleasure to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has again opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the Brick house on short-street, opposite his former stand. Although his loss by the late fire was considerable, yet he has used the utmost exertions to prepare himself for the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom.
Lexington, Dec. 3, 1819.—494

N. B. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding, on reasonable terms.

WESTERN HOTEL,

NO. 288, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Sign of Gen. Washington.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken that well known establishment in Market at next door to the Pittsburgh Mail Stage Office, and lately occupied by Mr. George Vohle. To those who have been accustomed to resort to this house, it is unnecessary to point out its superior advantages. For the information of others, however, he deems it proper to state that its situation is central, high, healthy and convenient to business; an extensive range of backbuildings, consisting of lodging rooms, afford a fine view of the city to the eastward, and admit of a free and uninterrupted circulation of air, and what will give them a decided preference in the opinion of many, is the attachment thereto of balconies, so constructed as not only to afford pleasant promenades, but easy means of escape in the event of necessity from any sudden alarm of fire. The great western Stages start every morning from the door, and on the premises is one of the best Livery Stables in the city, conducted by Mr. John Tomlinson, where travellers' horses will be faithfully attended to. With these advantages, and some further improvements now making, aided to his own unremitting exertions to please, the Subscriber confidently hopes for, and very respectfully solicits, a share public patronage.
R. SMITH.
Printers of the Lexington Gazette, Lexington, Ky.; Pittsburgh Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Western Spy, Cincinnati, Ohio, will please insert this advertisement once a week for three months, and forward their bills for payment to the Office of the "Union, &c." No. 50, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Aug. 11, 1819.—38-3no.

Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC,
(Professor of Dancing.)
RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will commence a new quarter on THIS DAY, 26th inst.
Persons desirous of being instructed, are requested to make immediate application to J. Darrac, at his Ball Room, or at Mr. Wickliffe's Inn.

Cotillion Parties.

Will take place every SATURDAY EVENING, where the ladies are respectfully invited. Gentlemen are requested to procure tickets of admittance from Mr. Darrac, or J. Darrac, as none will be admitted without.
Nov. 26, 1819.—48-61

WOOL.

WANTED, a quantity of clean washed as-sorted WOOL. Apply at the Fayette Cotton Factory.

Also, a quantity of HOGS' LARD.

POSTLETHWAITE, BRAND & Co.
Sept. 30, 1819.—404

For Sale or to Hire,

A NEGRO MAN,

WHO has been used to driving a team and working on a farm for several years, but has recently been employed as a waiter in a Tavern. His character for industry, sobriety and honesty, is indisputable, and the owner's person for selling him is on account of his leaving the state, and the man having a wife and family, from whom he does not wish to part. A long credit will be given.
Apply at this Office.
August 5, 1819.—32-41

10,000 lbs. IRON,

1500 lbs. WOOL, in fleece,
A small invoice of GOODS,
PRINTING PAPER and FULLER'S BOARDS, &c.
To be sold at 1, 2, and 3 years credit; payment made secure.

A NUMBER OF

NEGROES,

Men, Women, Boys and Girls, to be hired the ensuing year.

WILL S. DALLAM.
Nov. 25.—484

Replevin Bonds.

SALE NOW AT THIS OFFICE.

Garden Seeds.

JUST received, a fresh and General Assortment of CHOICE SEEDS, on Main-street, next door below Mr. Logan's Currying Shop, at the Oil Cloth Factory, where also may be had

Travelling Cloaks & Hat Covers.
Warranted, on any other article in the above line—Also, on hand a large assortment of Ready Made Cloaths.

Which will be sold on reasonable terms.
T. HICKEY.

January 14th, 1820.—2

Cash for Barley.

GEORGE WOOD, will give the highest price CASH in hand, for BARLEY of good quality at
The Lexington New Brewery.
Enquiry may be made of Dr. Elisha Warfield or Mr. John Brand.
October 1.—404



Stills for Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand STILLS of different sizes, and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash.
He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of COPPER, which enables him to furnish STILLS and BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.
He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS, as usual.
STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.
M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819.—4

Thomas Essex & Co.

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their establishment next door to the store now occupied by Messrs. Holderman, Pearson & Co. opposite the court house, on Main street, where they will constantly keep on hand—Blank Books, of every description. Banks, Public Offices and Merchants, can be supplied with every thing in their line, on the best terms and on the shortest notice. They have now for sale a quantity of Writing and Wrapping Paper, School Books, &c.
N. B.—A first rate Workman, well recommended, will meet with liberal wages and constant employ by applying as above.
March 19.—124

Blank Checks.

JUST printed and for sale at the office of the Lexington Gazette, CHECKS on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, in books, or by the piece. Also, checks on the United States Branch and the Lexington Branch Banks.
May 29.—4

TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. Plimpton,

Has just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of
Lithorn, Gimp, Chip and Straw BONNETS;
LIKEWISE AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

All of which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in the Western country. Opposite the Gazette Office, Main street.
Lexington, 3d June, 181—254

10 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED between the 4th and 10th of July last, from the subscriber, living in Lexington, Ky., a GREY HORSE, with a dark mane, short dock and switch tail, dark legs, dish face, and full eyes. He is fourteen and a half hands high, or upwards, to the best of my recollection; between six and seven years old; was unsaddled when he left here. He is supposed to have been raised in the neighborhood of Lexington.

The subscriber will give TEN DOLLARS reward to the person who shall deliver said Horse to him in Lexington, and pay all reasonable expenses.

FRANCIS KRICKEL.
December 10, 1819.—304

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell

FOUNDRY.

J. BRUNN.

THE Editors of the Nashville Whig, Louisville Courier, Natchez Republican, New Orleans Gazette, Charleston S. C. City Gazette, New York Mercantile Advertiser, Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, & Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, are requested to insert the above advertisement three times and forward their accounts to the Kentucky Gazette Office for payment.

James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by J. Haggin, esq.; first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him.
Aug. 20.—344

LAW OFFICE.

Wm. T. Barry & Lawrence Leary.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business that may be entrusted to them. Their office is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main street, adjoining Morton's corner.
Lexington, Sept. 23, 1819.—394

LAW OFFICE.

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WILL practice LAW in conjunction in the Scott and Fayette Courts. Their office is kept in Georgetown, opposite captain Brannin's Tavern.
51-3m December 17, 1819.

Cash in Hand

Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 1 GIRL of an unexceptionable character.

Enquire of the Printers.
June 3d, 1819.—254

Public Notice.

THE subscriber will give for HOGS, delivered either gross or neat, at Leesport, on the Kentucky river, a liberal price. He will give 50 Cents per Bushel for WHEAT—40 Cents per Gallon for WHISKEY; and One Dollar per Bushel for PEAS or BEANS, delivered at the above place.
JAMES JOHNSON.
Great Crossings, Dec. 1819.—454

COTTON YARNS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED OF CHARLES WILKINS, ESQ. THE

Manufacturing Establishment,

(Late the Property of Mr. Lewis Sanders,) IN the neighborhood of Lexington, and having, at considerable expense, repaired the Machinery &c. announce to the public that the Factory is now in complete operation, and that they are ready to supply orders with COTTON YARNS of superior quality, and of all Numbers and Sizes.

Merchants who purchase to sell again, will be allowed a discount, that will make YARNS as low as those purchased to the Eastward. They therefore confidently expect the patronage of Western Merchants.

JOHN POSTLETHWAITE,
JOHN BRAND,
ELISHA WARFIELD,
JOHN TILFORD.

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF

Postlethwait, Brand & Co.

Fayette Cotton Factory, Sept. 20, 1819.

N. B. YARNS are deposited at the Stores of E. WARFIELD, and TILFORD, TROTTER & Co. Lexington, and for sale at reduced prices, where orders being left will be promptly attended to.
P. B. & Co.

Keel Boats.

THE subscriber having established a BOAT YARD, on the Kentucky river, at the mouth of Quicksand, intends keeping on hand KEEL BOATS of every description. Application to col. Richard Taylor, at Frankfort, or Mr. B. Langhorne, at Lexington, will be attended to by me.

ISAAC D. SCOTFIELD.
Dec. 17, 1819.—51-3m

SALT.

THE Subscribers have Just Received,

A quantity of Salt,

For sale at TWO DOLLARS per bushel, by the Barrel.

HIGGINS & PRITCHETT.
August 12, 1819.—344

20 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber about the 3d inst. an IRON GREY MARE, about 6 years old last spring; she paces trot and canters remarkably well, has been injured in falling, which is a very noted mark, with some saddle spots on her back. She is about sixteen hands high. The above reward of \$20 will be given for the mare and thief, and 10 dollars for the mare alone, delivered to the subscriber living on Hickman creek, Jessamine county.

JACOB TODDUNTER.
January 14th, 1820.—24

HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND, Given for Hemp,

Delivered at the Bone Walk formerly the property of JAMES K. s. dec'd, on Water-street.
HENRY WATT.
Lexington, February 3, 1819.—4

United States of America,

Seventh Circuit Court, &c. et.

November Term, 1818.

Alexander Cranston & Co.—compts.

against

John P. Schatzell, &c.—defts.

IN CHANCERY.

I, JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh Circuit Court of the United States in and for the District of Kentucky, do hereby certify that the order of injunction awarded herein, restraining the defendant Schatzell from disposing of the effects of the Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. was at the present term rescinded, and that the said John P. Schatzell has been invested with power and authority to receive and collect all money due to the said firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. and John P. Schatzell, and to settle and adjust all accounts which relate to the partnership.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the L. S. seal of said Court—this 22d day of December 1818, and of the Independence of the United States the 43d.

JOHN H. HANNA.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to J. P. Schatzell, or the late Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive the same. Those to whom said firms stand indebted will also please to apply to him for settlement.
J. P. SCHATZELL.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819.—4

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Enquire of the Printers.
June 3d, 1819.—254

Wanted,

A MILLER who is well acquainted with Manufacturing Flour, to whom a generous price will be given, if well recommended.
Enquire of the Printers.
Oct. 15.—424

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.

September Term, 1819.

Henry Weir, Complainant,

Against

James Garrison, and Juliann Garrison his wife, and the Sanders Manufacturing Company, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, James Garrison, and Juliann his wife, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, James Garrison and wife, do appear here on or before the 1st day of the next February term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively.

A copy. Tests,

46-2m THOMAS BODLEY, c.f.c.

State of Kentucky,

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.

October Special Term, 1819.

Thomas Scott, George Trotter and John Telford, Merchants trading under the firm of Scott, Trotter & Telford—Complainants.

Against,

Thomas Owen, Jr. and Isaac T. Longstreth, Merchants trading under the firm of Owen and Longstreth and others—Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants aforesaid by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, John All, and Kirkpatrick, one of the firm of Luckett & Kirkpatrick, and Isaac T. Longstreth, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, All, Kirkpatrick and Longstreth do appear here on or before the first day of the next February Term, and answer the complainant's Bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state, for two months successively.

A copy. Att.

47-2m THOMAS BODLEY, c.f.c.

For Sale or to Rent,

A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines.

WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment: and we believe, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG.

Versailles, Feb. 5.—4

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post-office at Danville, Ky. on the 31st Dec. 1819, which if not taken out in three months, will be returned to the General Post-office as dead letters—

John Anderson John Burks

James Adams James Boyce

Robert Bryan Elizabeth Headles

Monford Ball Peter Rafter